# ON A SINGULAR HYPERBOLIC OPERATOR 

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1. Introduction. The first maximum principles for linear second order hyperbolic operators in two independent variables were obtained for problems in which conditions are imposed on the solution along characteristic curves [1]; [5]. Various maximum properties for linear second order hyperbolic operators have also been established for Cauchy's problem in which conditions on the solutions are imposed on non-characteristic curves [6]; [9]; [11]; [12]; [13]; [14]; [15]; [16]; [17].

Recently, one of the authors [10] formulated maximum and monotonicity properties of some initial-boundary value problems for hyperbolic operators of the form

$$
\begin{equation*}
H u=u_{y y}-h^{2}(x, y) u_{x x}+a(x, y) u_{x}+b(x, y) u_{y}+c(x, y) u \tag{1.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

For example, under certain restrictions on the coefficients of the operator $H$, if $h>0$ in the closure $\bar{T}$ of a domain $T$ bounded by $x=0, y=0$ and a characteristic curve of the operator $H$ with everywhere negative slope and if $u \leq 0$ on $\{x=0\} \cap \bar{T}, u=0$ and $u_{y} \leq 0$ on $\{y=0\} \cap \bar{T}$, and $H u \leq 0$ in $T$ then

$$
\begin{equation*}
u \leq 0 \quad \text { in } T \tag{1.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

The requirement that $h$ be positive in $\bar{T}$ is essential in the proof of (1.2) given in [10]. Thus the maximum property (1.2) would not necessarily hold in the important special case of (1.1) when $a=b=c=0$ and $h(y)=y^{\beta}(\beta>0)$.

In this paper we obtain various maximum, monotonicity and convexity properties, as well as pointwise bounds, for the solution of some Cauchy and initial-boundary value problems for classes of linear second order hyperbolic operators in two independent variables. For the sake of simplicity we consider only the operator defined by the Chaplygin equation

$$
\begin{equation*}
u_{y y}-h^{2}(y) u_{x x}=0 \tag{1.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

namely,

$$
\begin{equation*}
L u=u_{y y}-h^{2}(y) u_{x x} \tag{1.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

where

$$
\begin{equation*}
h(0)=0 \tag{1.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

and

$$
\begin{equation*}
h^{\prime}(y)>0 \quad y>0 \tag{1.6}
\end{equation*}
$$

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